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groomsman • groundnut

550

"bride's man." Guma, cognate with Latin homo, "human being, man," was an Old English word for "man" that did not survive the 16th century. About the time that guma disappeared from the language the word groom came into general use as a word for "man" or "youth," and guma in the compound *brýdguma* was replaced by the more familiar word groom. The modern use of *groom* to mean "bridegroom" results from shortening *bridegroom* to *groom*.

groomsman (grōomz'mən, grōomz'z) *n.* A bridegroom's attendant at his wedding.

groove (grōov) *n.* [ME *groof*, mining shaft, prob. < MDu. *groove*, ditch.] 1. A long, narrow furrow or channel. 2. Slang. An activity or situation to which one is esp. well suited. 3. Slang. A settled, humdrum routine. 4. Slang. A very pleasurable experience. —*v.* **grooved**, **grooving**, **grooves**. —*vt.* To cut a groove in. —*vi.* Slang. 1. To take great pleasure or satisfaction; enjoy oneself. 2. To react or come together harmoniously.

groovy (grōv'vī) *adj.* -est, -iest. Slang. Deeply satisfying: *PLEASANT* —*grooviness* *n.*

grope (grōp) *v.* **grooped**, **grooping**, **groopes**. [ME *gropen* < OE *grōplan*.] —*vi.* 1. To reach about or feel one's way uncertainly <grope for the light switch>. 2. To search blindly or uncertainly <grope for a solution>. —*vt.* To make (one's way) by groping. —*n.* The act of groping. —*groper* *n.* —*gropingly* *adv.*

grose-beak (grōs'bek) *n.* [Partial transl. of Fr. *groisbec*: *grōis*, thick + *bec*, beak.] A finch of the genus *Hesperiphona*, *Piricaula*, or related genera, with a thick rounded bill.

groschen (grō'shən) *n.* *pl.* **groschen**. [G. < MHG *gros* < Med. Lat. *(denarius) grossus*, thick < *(denarius)* < Llat. *grossus*, thick.] —See table at CURRENCY.

gros-grain (grō'grān) *n.* [Fr. *gros grain*, coarse grain.] 1. A heavy, horizontally ribbed silk or rayon fabric. 2. A grosgrain ribbon.

gros point (grō'pōint) *n.* [Fr.: *gros*, large + *point*, point.] 1. A large needlepoint stitch covering two vertical and two horizontal threads. 2. Work done in gros point.

gross (grōs) *adj.* -er, -est. [ME *gros*, large < OFr. < Llat. *grossus*, thick.] 1. Exclusive of deductions: *TOTAL* <gross income>. 2. a. Unmitigated in any way: *UTTER* <gross negligence>. b. Glaringly obvious: *FLAGRANT* <gross unfairness>. 3. Slang. a. Vulgar; coarse. b. Offensive; disgusting. c. Lacking sensitivity or discernment: *UNREFINED*. d. Carnal; sensual. 4. a. Overweight; corpulent. b. Dense; profuse. 5. Broad; general <the gross outlines of a project>. 6. Pathol. Visible to the naked eye <a gross lesion>. —*n.* 1. *pl.* **grosses**. The entire body or amount: *TOTAL*. 2. *pl.* **grosses**. A group of 144 or 12 dozen items. —*vi.* **grossed**, **grossing**, **grosses**. To earn as a total profit or income before deductions. —*gross* *out*. Slang. To disgust; nauseate. —*grossly* *adv.* —*grossness* *n.*

gross index *n.* Computer Sci. The general index first consulted in locating particular records.

gross national product *n.* The total market value of all the goods and services produced by a nation during a specified period.

grosu-la-rite (grō'su-lā-rīt) *n.* [G. *Grosularit* < Nlat. *Grosularia*, a former genus of gooseberry (from the color of some garnets) < Fr. *grosaille*, gooseberry < OFr. *groselle*.] A light-green, pink, gray, or brown garnet with composition $Ca_3Al_2(SiO_6)_3$, found alone or as a constituent of the common garnet.

gross (grōsh) *n.*, *pl.* **grosses** (grō'shē) [Pol. < Czech *gros* < Med. Lat. *(denarius) grossus*, thick < *(denarius)* < Llat. *grossus*, thick.] —See table at CURRENCY.

grotesque (grō'tesk) *n.* A grotesque. —*adj.* [Fr., a fanciful style of decorative art < Ital. *grotesco* < *grotesco*, of a grotto < *grotta*, grotto.] 1. Characterized by incongruous or ludicrous distortion. 2. Bizarre; outlandish. 3. Of or designating the grotesque in an artistic work executed in this style. —*n.* 1. One that is grotesque. 2. a. An art style developed in 16th-cent. Italy, marked by incongruous combinations of monstrous or natural forms. b. A work of art executed in this style. —*grotesquely* *adv.* —*grotesqueness* *n.*

grotesquery *also* **grotesquerie** (grō'tesk-urē) *n.*, *pl.* -ies. 1. The state of being grotesque. 2. Something grotesque.

groto (grō'tō) *n.*, *pl.* -tos or -tos. [Ital. *grotto* < OItal. < Vlat. *grupa* < Lat. *crypta*, vault. —See CRYPT.] 1. A small cave or cavern. 2. An artificial structure or excavation made to look like a cave or cavern.

groty (grō'tē) *adj.* -ies, -iest. [Alteration of GROTESQUE.] Chiefly Brit. Wretched; miserable.

grouch (grouch) *vi.* **grouched**, **grouching**, **grouches**. [Prob. alteration of obs. *grutch*, to complain < ME *gracechen* < OFr. *groucher*.] To sulk or grumble. —*n.* 1. A sulky or grumbling mood. 2. A complaint. 3. A habitually irritable or complaining person.

grouchy (grō'chē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. Tending to complain and grumble: *PRIVISE*. —*grouchily* *adv.* —*grouchiness* *n.*

ground (grōund) *n.* [ME < OE *grund*.] 1. a. The solid surface of the earth. b. The floor of a body of water, esp. the sea. 2. Earth; soil. 3. often **grounds**. An area of land designated for a given purpose <picnic grounds>. 4. **grounds**. The land around or forming part of a house or other building <the Capitol grounds>. 5. often **grounds**. The foundation for an argument, belief, or action: *BASIS*. 6. often **grounds**. The underlying condition prompting an action: *CAUSE*.

ground (grōund) *adj.* -less. Having no basis or foundation: *UNSUBSTANTIATED* <groundless expectations>. —*groundlessly* *adv.* —*groundlessness* *n.*

ground-ling (grōund'ling) *n.* 1. a. A plant or animal living on or close to the ground. b. A fish living at the bottom of the water. 2. One with uncultivated tastes. 3. A spectator in the cheaper part of an Elizabethan theater.

ground loop *n.* A sharp, uncontrollable turn of an aircraft in taxiing, landing, or taking off.

ground-mass (grōund'mās) *n.* The fine-grained crystalline base of porphyritic rock in which phenocrysts are embedded.

ground-nut (grōund'nūt) *n.* 1. a. A climbing vine, *Aptos ruberosus* of eastern North America, with compound leaves, fragrant

<grounds for a lawsuit>. 7. An area of reference: *SUBJECT*. 8. A surrounding area: *BACKGROUND*. 9. The preparatory coat of paint on which a picture is to be painted. 10. **grounds**. Sediment at the bottom of a liquid, esp. coffee. 11. *Elect.* a. The position or portion of an electric circuit at zero potential with respect to the earth. b. A conducting connection to such a position or to the earth. c. A large conducting body, as the earth, used as a return for electric currents and as an arbitrary zero of potential. —*v.* **grounded**, **grounding**, **grounds**. —*vt.* 1. To set or place on the ground. 2. To provide a basis for (e.g., a theory): *IUSTIFY*. 3. To supply with basic information. 4. a. To prevent (an aircraft or pilot) from flying. b. Informal. To restrict, esp. to a certain place, as a punishment. 5. *Elect.* To connect (an electric circuit) to a ground. 6. *Naut.* To run (a vessel) aground. 7. *Baseball*. To hit (a ball) on the ground. 8. *Football*. To throw (a ball) to the ground to halt play and avoid being tackled behind the line of scrimmage. —*vi.* 1. To hit or reach the ground. 2. *Baseball*. To hit a ground ball. 3. *Naut.* To run aground. —**break ground**. 1. To dig or cut into the soil, as in plowing or excavating. 2. To start an undertaking. —**cover ground**. 1. To move about or travel, esp. for a great distance and at a good speed. 2. To accomplish a lot. —**from the ground up**. Omitting nothing: *THOROUGHLY*. —**gain ground**. 1. To make progress. 2. To gain popularity or favor. —**give ground**. To give way: *YIELD*. —**hold (or stand) (one's) ground**. To maintain one's position despite opposition.

ground (grōund) *v.* *pt.* & *p.p.* of **GRIND**.

ground ball *n.* *Baseball*. A batted ball that bounces or rolls along the ground.

ground bass *n.* A short musical passage constantly repeated in the base under the changing harmonies and melodies of the upper range.

ground beetle *n.* Any of numerous chiefly brown or black beetles of the family Carabidae that often crawl under stones, logs, or debris.

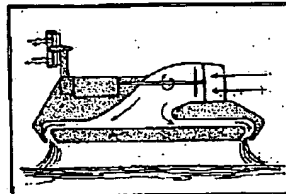
ground cherry *n.* Any of various chiefly New World plants of the genus *Physalis*, bearing round fleshy fruit enclosed in a papery bladderlike husk.

ground cloth *n.* A ground sheet.

ground cover *n.* Low-growing plants that form a dense, extensive growth and tend to prevent weeds and soil erosion.

ground crew *n.* A team of technicians and mechanics who maintain and service aircraft or spacecraft on the ground.

ground-effect machine (grōund'ēkt' mēshīn) *n.* A vehicle designed for traveling over land or water by means of an air cushion.



ground-effect machine

ground-er (grōund'ēr) *n.* *Baseball*. A ground ball.

ground floor *n.* The floor of a building at or nearly at ground level.

ground glass *n.* Glass that has been ground or etched to create a roughened, nontransparent surface.

ground hemlock *n.* A low-growing yew, *Taxus canadensis* of northeastern North America.

ground hog *n.* The woodchuck.

ground-hog day (grōund'hōg', -hōg') *n.* [From the legend that the ground hog emerges from hibernation on this day and returns to its burrow if it sees its shadow, presaging prolonged winter weather.] Feb. 2, the date that traditionally indicates an early or late spring.

ground ivy *n.* A creeping or trailing aromatic plant, *Glechoma hederacea*, native to Eurasia, with rounded scalloped leaves and small purplish flowers.

ground-less (grōund'lis) *adj.* Having no basis or foundation: *UNSUBSTANTIATED* <groundless expectations>. —*groundlessly* *adv.* —*groundlessness* *n.*

ground-ling (grōund'ling) *n.* 1. a. A plant or animal living on or close to the ground. b. A fish living at the bottom of the water. 2. One with uncultivated tastes. 3. A spectator in the cheaper part of an Elizabethan theater.

ground loop *n.* A sharp, uncontrollable turn of an aircraft in taxiing, landing, or taking off.

ground-mass (grōund'mās) *n.* The fine-grained crystalline base of porphyritic rock in which phenocrysts are embedded.

ground-nut (grōund'nūt) *n.* 1. a. A climbing vine, *Aptos ruberosus* of eastern North America, with compound leaves, fragrant

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adenosine diphosphate • adjuvant

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organic compound, $C_{10}H_{16}N_5O_8$, that is a structural component of nucleic acids.

adenosine diphosphate (dī-fōs'fāt) *n.* ADP.

adenosine monophosphate (mōn'ō-fōs'fāt) *n.* 1. Cyclic AMP. 2. AMP.

adenosine triphosphate *n.* ATP.

adeno-vi-rus (īd'n-ō-vī-rus) *n.* Any of various animal viruses that cause respiratory diseases in humans. —*ad-e-no-vi-ral* *adj.*

adeny-late cy-clase (ō-dēn'ī-lē sī'klās, īd'n-ī'lē) or **adeny-l cyclase** (īd'n-ī) *n.* [ADEN(INE) + -YL + -ASE + CYCL(O) + -ASE.] The enzyme that catalyzes formation of cyclic AMP from ATP.

ad-ept (ō-dēpt) *adj.* [Lat. *adeptus*, p. part. of *adipisci*, to arrive at.] Highly skilled: EXPERT. —*n.* (ād'ēpt). A highly skilled person. —*ad-ept-ly* *adv.* —*ad-ept-ness* *n.*

ad-equate (ād'ī-kwīt) *adj.* [Lat. *adequatus*, p. part. of *adequare*, to equalize: *ad-* to + *aequare*, to make equal < *aequus*, equal.] 1. Able to satisfy a requirement. 2. Barely sufficient of satisfactory. —*ad-equate-ly* *adv.* —*ad-equate-ness* *n.* —*ad-equate-ly* *adv.*

ad-deux (ā' dē) *adj.* [Fr.] Of or involving two individuals, esp. in private. —*adv.* Privately with only two individuals involved < picnicking *ad-deux* >.

ad-her-e (ād'hīr) *vi.* —*hered*, —*hering*, —*heres*. [Fr. *adhérer* < Lat. *adhaerere*, to stick to: *ad-* to + *haerere*, to stick.] 1. To stick fast or together by or as if by being glued. 2. To be devoted as a supporter or follower. 3. To follow without deviation.

ad-her-e-nce (ād'hīr'ēns) *n.* 1. The process or state of adhering. 2. Faithful attachment or support: DEVOTION.

ad-her-e-ent (ād'hīr'ēnt) *adj.* 1. Sticking or holding fast. 2. Bot. Growing or fused together: ADNATE. —*n.* A supporter, as of a cause or individual. —*ad-her-e-ent-ly* *adv.*

ad-hes-ion (ād'hē-zhān) *n.* [Fr. *adhesion* < Lat. *adhaesio* < *adhaerere*, to adhere.] 1. The act or state of adhering. 2. Attachment or devotion. 3. Assent. 4. An abnormal condition in which bodily tissues that are ordinarily separate become united by fibrous tissue. 5. Physical attraction or joining of two substances, esp. the microscopically observable attraction of dissimilar substances. 6. A fibrous band holding together normally separate anatomical structures. 7. Pathological aggregation of dissimilar body materials to a visceral surface due to inflammation or trauma.

ad-hes-i-o-to-my (ād'hē-zē-ō-sē-mē) *n.* pl. —*mies*. Surgical division of adhesions.

ad-hes-ive (ād'hē-siv, -īv) *adj.* 1. Tending to adhere: STICKY. 2. Gunned so as to adhere. —*ad-hes-ive-ly* *adv.* —*ad-hes-iveness* *n.*

adhesive tape *n.* Tape lined on one side with an adhesive.

ad hoc (ād hōk, hōk) *adj.* & *adv.* [Lat., to this.] For a specific purpose, case, or situation < formed an *ad hoc* committee >.

ad-ho-mi-nem (ād hōm'ā-nēm) *adj.* & *adv.* [Lat., to the man.] Appealing to personal prejudices or emotions rather than to reason < an *ad hominem* debate >.

ad-i-a-bat-ic (ād'ī-ō-bāt'ik, īd'ī-ō) *adj.* [Gk. *adiabatos*, impassable: *a-*, not + *diabatos*, passable (dia, through + *batos*, passable < *baizēnē*, to go).] Of, pertaining to, or designating a reversible thermodynamic process executed at constant entropy. —*ad-i-a-bat-ic-ally* *adv.*

ad-i-en (ō-dyōō, ā-dōv) *interj.* [ME < OFr. *o dieu*, (I commend you) to God: *a-* to < Lat. *ad* + *Dieu*, God < Lat. *deus*.] Good-by. —*n.* pl. *ad-ies* or *ad-ies* (ō-dyōō, ā-dōv). A farewell.

ad-in-fi-ni-tum (ād īn'fī-nī-tūm) *adj.* & *adv.* [Lat., to infinity.] Without limit or end: FOREVER.

ad-in-ter-im (ād īn'tēr-ōm) *adj.* & *adv.* [Lat.] In the meantime. **ad-i-os** (ād'ē-ōs, ā-dē) *interj.* [Sp. *adios*: *a-* to < Lat. *ad* + *Dios*, God < Lat. *deus*.] Good-by.

ad-i-po-cere (ād'ī-pō-sēr) *n.* [ADIP(O)SE + Lat. *cera*, wax.] A brown, fatty, waxy substance that forms on dead animal tissues in response to moisture.

ad-i-pose (ād'ī-pōs) *adj.* [NLat. *adiposus* < Lat. *adeps*, lard.] Of or relating to animal fat: FATTY. —*n.* The fat found in adipose tissue. —*ad-i-pose-ness*, *ad-i-pose-ly* (pōs'ē-ē) *n.*

adipose tissue *n.* Bodily connective tissue that contains stored cellular fat.

ad-it (ād'it) *n.* [Lat. *aditus*, access < *adire*, to approach: *ad-*, toward + *ire*, to go.] An almost horizontal entrance to a mine.

ad-jacent (ō-jā-sēnt) *adj.* [ME < Lat. *adjacens*, p. part. of *adjacere*, to lie near: *ad-*, near to + *jacere*, to lie.] 1. Close to: NEARBY < the house and adjacent pond >. 2. Next to: ADJOINING. —*ad-jacent-ly* *adv.* —*ad-jacent-ness* *n.*

* *syns*: ADJACENT, ABUTTING, ADJOINING, BORDERING, CONTIGUOUS, CONTIGUOUS, JUXTAPOSED, MEETING, TOUCHING *adj.* core meaning: sharing a common boundary < adjacent lots > *ant*: nonadjacent

adjacent angle *n.* Either of two angles having a common side and a common vertex.

ad-jec-ti-val (ād'jēk-tī-val) *adj.* Of, relating to, or functioning as an adjective. —*ad-jec-ti-val-ly* *adv.*

ad-jec-tive (ād'jēk-tīv) *n.* [ME < OFr. *adjectif* < Lat. *adjectivus* < *adjicere*, to add to: *ad-* to + *jacere*, to throw.] 1. Any of a class of

words used to modify a noun or other substantive by limiting qualifying, or specifying. 2. Any of a form class distinguished in English morphologically by one of several suffixes, as *-able*, *-ous*, *-er*, and *-est*, or syntactically by position in a phrase or sentence, as *white* in *a white house*. 3. A subordinate or dependent. —*ad-jec-tive-ly* *adv.* **adjective pronoun** *n.* A pronoun acting as an adjective, as *which* in *Which case or yourself in You yourself said so*.

ad-join (ō-jōin) *v.* —*joined*, —*joining*, —*joins*. [ME *ajouin* < OFr. *ajoindre* < Lat. *adjungere*, to join to: *ad-* to + *ungere*, to join.] —*vt.* 1. To be next to. 2. To attach by joining. —*vi.* To be in or nearly in contact.

ad-join-ing (ō-jōin'ing) *adj.* Bordering; contiguous.

ad-journ (ō-jōrn) *v.* —*journe*, —*journing*, —*journe*. [ME *ajourner* < OFr. *ajourner*: *a-* to < Lat. *ad* + *jour*, day < Lat. *diurnum*.] —*vt.* To suspend until a later stated time. —*vi.* 1. To suspend proceedings to another time or location. 2. Informal. To move from one location to another < adjourned to the den to read >. —*ad-journ-ment* *n.*

ad-judge (ō-jūj) *vt.* —*judged*, —*judging*, —*judges*. [ME *ajugen* < OFr. *ajuger* < Lat. *adjudicare*. —*see* ADJUDICATE.] 1. To determine by judicial procedure: ADJUDICATE. 2. To rule judicially. 3. To award (e.g., damages) by law. 4. To regard or consider.

ad-ju-di-cate (ō-jōd'ī-kāt) *vt.* —*cat-ed*, —*cat-ing*, —*cat-es*. [Lat. *adjudicare*, *adjudicat*, to award to (judicially): *ad-* to + *judicare*, to judge < *judex*, judge.] To hear and settle (a case) by judicial procedure. —*ad-ju-di-cation* *n.* —*ad-ju-di-cative* *adj.* —*ad-ju-di-cator* *n.*

ad-junct (ād'jŭŋkt) *n.* [Lat. *adjunctum* < *adjunctus*, p. part. of *adjungere*, to join to. —*see* ADJOIN.] 1. One attached to another in a subordinate or dependent position. 2. One associated with another in a duty or service in a subordinate or auxiliary capacity. 3. A word or words added in order to clarify, qualify, or modify other words. 4. Logic. A nonessential attribute. —*adj.* 1. Added or connected in a subordinate or auxiliary capacity < an adjunct clause >. 2. Attached to a faculty or staff in a temporary or auxiliary capacity. —*ad-junct-ion* (ō-jŭŋk'tshān) *n.* —*ad-junct-ive* *adj.*

ad-ju-ra-tion (ād'jŭ-rā-shān) *n.* 1. A solemn command. 2. An earnest appeal: ENTREATY. —*ad-ju-ra-to-ry* (ō-jōr'ō-ōs'ē, ās'ē) *adj.* **ad-jure** (ō-jōr) *vt.* —*jured*, —*jur-ing*, —*jures*. [ME *ajuren* < Lat. *adjurare*, to swear to: *ad-* to + *jurare*, to swear.] 1. To command or enjoin solemnly, as under oath. 2. To appeal to earnestly: ENTREAT. —*ad-jur'er*, *ad-jur'er* *n.*

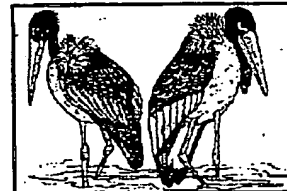
ad-just (ō-jŭst) *v.* —*just-ed*, —*just-ing*, —*justs*. [Obs. Fr. *adjuster* < OFr. *ajuster*: Lat. *ad-* to + Lat. *juxta*, near.] —*vt.* 1. To change so as to match or fit. 2. To bring into proper relationship. 3. To conform or adapt, as to new conditions. 4. To make accurate by regulation. 5. To decide how much is to be paid on (an insurance claim). 6. To correct (the range and direction of a gun) in firing. —*vi.* To adapt oneself: CONFORM. —*ad-just-a-ble* *adj.* —*ad-just-a-bly* *adv.* —*ad-just'er*, *ad-just'er* *n.*

* *syns*: ADJUST, ATTUNE, FIX, REGULATE, SET, TUNE UP *v.* core meaning: to alter (parts of a device) for proper functioning < adjust the valves >

ad-just-ment (ō-jŭst'mēnt) *n.* 1. a. The act of making fit or conformable. b. The condition of being adjusted. 2. A means for adjusting. 3. The settlement of a debt or claim. 4. A correction or modification < made an adjustment on the phone bill >.

ad-ju-tant (ād'jŭ-tānt) *n.* [Lat. *adjutus*, *adjutus*, p. part. of *adjutare*, freq. of *adjutare*, to help: *ad-* to + *juvare*, to help.] 1. An administrative staff officer who assists a commanding officer. 2. An assistant. 3. The marabout. —*ad-ju-tan-ry* (tō-ē) *n.*

adjutant general *n.* pl. *adjutants general*. 1. An adjutant of a military unit having a general staff. 2. An officer in charge of the National Guard of one of the states of the United States. 3. *Adjutant General*. The chief administrative officer of the U.S. Army. **adjutant stork** *n.* The marabout.



adjutant stork
Approximately 5 feet high

ad-ju-vant (ād'jŭ-vānt) *n.* [Lat. *adjuvens*, *adjuvans*, p. part. of *adjuvare*, to help. —*see* AID.] 1. A pharmacological agent added to a drug

3 pat 3 pay 1r care 3 father 2 pet 2 be hw which 1 pit
1 die 1r pier 0 pot 0 toe 0 paw, for 0 noise 0r took